# Morning Oregonian.

VOL. VIII PORTLAND, OREGON: MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1868. NO. 290


## The Daily Oregonian.

...ISHED EVERY MORNING, except Sunday, and delivered by carriers in ... Portland at 15 cents per week. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $6 for six months; $3 for three months.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a synopsis of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Saturday morning, and delivered by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum, $2 for six months, and $1 for three months, in advance.

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Office—Front street, between Washington and Alder, (over Milwain & Joyce's Store.)

DR. H. W. KINNELL, HOMŒOPATHIST, ... PREPARING THIS MILD, EFFICACIOUS MEDICAL TREATMENT ... at his residence, fronting the Public Square, ... Jan. 10, 1868. dtf

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### Miscellaneous.

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DANCING ACADEMY! C. CARDINELL RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE CITIZENS of Portland and vicinity that he will open his Academy for Dancing in the NEW HALL ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF DR. POPPLETON'S BRICK BUILDING, FIRST STREET,

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Saturday Afternoons will be set apart exclusively for Children. C. CARDINELL. Portland, Nov. 15th, 1867. dtf

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GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.

W. J. VAN SCHUYVER, Agent for Oregon, Office No. 73 Front Street, Portland, Portland, June 14, 1867. dtf

UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO their Rates of Insurance, to-wit:

A person aged 25 years, by paying $14 92 a year, can secure to his family at his death $1,000, or by paying $21 46 can secure to his family $2,000 at his death, with return of all the premiums paid.

PARRISH & ATKINSON, Agents for Oregon. nov5dtm

INCORPORATED.....JANUARY 18TH, 1867.

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☞ CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. oc26dtf

REMOVAL. ADELSDORFER BROS., SAN FRANCISCO, HAVE REMOVED FROM THE CORNER OF Sansome and Sacramento streets to Nos. 21 and 23 Battery Street, (Between Pine and Bush.) dec27 dlm

### Miscellaneous.

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BANCROFT'S MAP OF THE PACIFIC STATES, Fourth Edition. THOROUGHLY CORRECTED AND REVISED, AND brought down to date. It is an Elegant Copperplate Map of the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. Colored in Counties, and showing all the New Towns and Mining Camps and the Latest Political divisions.

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REMOVAL. J. F. JONES & CO. HAVING REMOVED THEIR STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILL AND FAMILY GROCERY STORE! TO THE CORNER OF SECOND & MAIN STREETS, are prepared as usual to supply their customers with the PUREST AND FRESHEST COFFEE AND SPICES Ever Ready use. GROUND COFFEE is always best when ... and the public are invited to try our articles instead of purchasing old and stale importations. Portland, July 17th, 1867 dtf

A. B. ELFELT & CO., (Successors to J. SELIGMAN & CO.), IMPORTERS OF CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS HOSIERY, &C., No. 111 Battery Street, SAN FRANCISCO. ☞ Orders promptly attended to. ELFELT, LEVI & CO., oct26dtm 132 Church Street, New York.

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IF THERE IS A FLORENCE SEWING Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco that is not giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it, it will be attended to promptly, without express charge or expense of any kind to the owner. SAMUEL HILL, Agent, 111 Montgomery street, 4mdeld&w3m San Francisco.

Notice. WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD MOST RESpectfully inform the public that we now have the right of making what is known as the ENLEY'S PATENT ECONOMY GAS, for the State of Oregon, and are prepared to make contracts for the sale of Rights, or contract for the Works in any part of the State of Oregon. J. B. PRICE, J. G. ATKINSON & CO. Portland, Oct. 22, 1867. oc26dtf

Call and Pay Your Taxes. PROPERTY OWNERS IN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Multnomah County, Oregon, can save costs by calling at my office and paying their taxes before January 10th, 1868. L. M. PARRISH, dec28dtd School Clerk.

### The War, and After.

A FORECAST OF THE NATION'S NEW ERA.

The following paragraphs are from the eloquent address delivered by General Sherman at St. Louis before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, portions of which we have already published:

But little over six years ago, in the memorable year 1861, we were all startled by the gathering clouds which portended civil war, but so accustomed had our people become (at the North especially) to the warlike language of the press, that few realized the real danger. Our people could not believe that any part of them had cause to rebel against a Government so mild and paternal in its nature; but all at once the storm cloud burst over Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, and then our Northern masses rose in majestic earnestness, determined to rescue the country from the threatened danger, cost what it might. Regiment after regiment came pouring into existence, strong in muscle, determined in purpose, but ignorant as children of all the stern requirements of war.

Casting our eyes to the South, we beheld about one-third of our people, occupying nearly one-half our territory, arrayed in open, defiant rebellion to the national authority, and who had, after long-seeming preparation, seized upon the national mints, custom-houses, navy-yards, arsenals and forts; had deliberately organized a separate government, and set up a claim to be recognized as an independent power among the nations of the earth. Before their purpose had been divined or could be prevented, they had organized their people into a strong military order, and had built a continuous line of forts and camps from the Potomac to the plains of the West, barring our passage down the Mississippi, and to the South. Then in defiance they bodily challenged our advance.

Whilst our parlor knights—loud in words but not in deeds—were crying aloud, "On to Richmond!" "Break the backbone of the rebellion!" "Crush the monster in the bud!" and other harmless general expressions, of more sound than fury, quietly, without noise or confusion, without boasting or bluster, an army, mostly of western men, had assembled at Cairo and Paducah under the leadership of him whom we still delight to call our chief, embarked upon their frail steamboats, and convoyed by the gallant navy under Commodore Foote, turned their course up the Tennessee river and assumed the proud title of the "Army of the Tennessee."

Hardly was the fact known before the whole country was electrified by the glad tidings that Henry and Donelson had fallen, that the boasted rebel line was broken in twain, and that its ends and fragments had been lost and were falling back in confusion to a safe place.

Then on to Shiloh, where we fought the rebels one of those hard and bloody battles worthy to be called an epoch in the war itself; and with the aid of our comrade Army of the Cumberland, we drove them back, and beyond their second chosen line at Corinth. Here these two armies, destined to play so important a part in the future war, parted for a time—the one eastward and the other westward—looking to that majestic artery of our country, the Mississippi river.

The navy, ever bold and gallant, aiding us and following up quickly all successes, had pushed down the Mississippi, and like the swoop of an eagle had pounced upon and crushed at a single blow the rebel fleet at Memphis. Then on to Vicksburg; but her Gibraltar-like walls, crowned by battery on battery, barred their passage and defied our vault. Again the Army of the Tennessee was put in motion, and, after a whole year of toil and battle, varied in adventure that would fill a volume, that renowned fortress was rumbled at last to the army and navy, led by two names that have no superiors in any country, and both of whom still live to reap the rewards of their labors—Grant and Porter. The Fourth of July of 1863 thus became doubly glorious in our country's calendar.

But the end was not yet. Our comrade army of the Cumberland, far away in the mountains of East Tennessee, called for help and we had to go. Through forests, over rivers, through the mud, and over rocks, we pursued, and till Lookout Mountain, with its rebel batteries, frowned down upon us, and upon our beleaguered comrades in Chattanooga. You [illegible] was commanded ahead of you, to [illegible] General Grant in Chattanooga, and I recall my feelings as standing with him on the parapet of Fort Wood, he pointed out to me the circling rebel camp, with their pickets walking their posts in clear daylight close up to our lines. I then realized that our troops were closely besieged, and that our General, unaccustomed to such close quarters, only awaited your arrival to cut the gordian knot, and set his army free.

So impatient was he, that, after receiving his orders, I hastened back to meet you at Bridgeport, pulling an oar myself one bright moonlight night, down those thirty miles of river, and, without allowing you a moment's rest, I hurried you forward. You know the sequel, how we passed behind those hills, and laid that pontoon bridge below Chattanooga at night and hastily marched to the top of Mission Ridge. The prolongation of Bragg's line of [illegible] formerly there was not room there for us both, and one of us had to quit—we had not the remotest intention of going, and Bragg fell into the very trap which our General had set for him. He drew from his center as against us, to such an extent, that Thomas with the army of the Cumberland, burst out of his intrenchments, and swept the rebel host off Mission Ridge, and pursued not till the broken fragments had escaped beyond Ringgold Gap, leaving us masters of the Tennessee Valley.

I would like thus to go on and trace the career of this our glorious army through those eventful times of 1864 and 1865, from the first dash through Snake Creek Gap, to Resaca, to Kingston, to New Hope, Dallas and Kenesaw, to the Chattahoochee, around by Roswell to Decatur, to Atlanta, where our beloved McPherson fell; to Savannah, to Savannah to Columbia, to Fayetteville and Goldsboro, to Raleigh and Durham Station, and last to this capital of our country—near two thousand miles of continuous marching. The time will not permit me to do justice to so interesting a subject. But I will here again, on this public occasion, renew my full and willing testimony to the noble spirit that always animated this army. Its career was ever onward—never checked—always victorious; so rapid in motion—so eager to strike; it deserved its name of the "Whip-lash," sung from one flank to the other, as danger called, night or day, sunshine or storm. I sometimes feared you thought your old commander was hard and unfeeling; but now that it is all over, now that the fatigue is all forgotten, I have no fear that one of you would willingly spare a single leaf from the chapter of the past.

History, with its busy fingers, is already gathering all these events and loading our shelves with its volumes: but to us, the living actors and witnesses, how feeble seem the pictures they have drawn! Who but a living witness can imagine those scenes on Shiloh field, when our wounded men mingled with rebels, charred and blackened by the burning tents and grass, were crawling about, begging for some one to end their misery? Who can describe the plunging shot, shattering the strong oak as with a thunderbolt, and beating down horse and rider to the ground? Who but one who has felt them can describe the sizzing Minie ball, which does its work so neatly and so well? Who can describe that last look of the stricken soldier as he appeals for a help that man can not give? Or who the dread scenes at the surgeon's table, or at the burial trench?

What artist will attempt that night scene when the gunboats and transports ran the batteries of Vicksburg?—that long, black line of iron-clads, followed by the frail transports, in darkness and silence, hardly a ripple or a breath heard—when, as by the lightning's flash, the whole sky was lit up by the bonfires and burning buildings on shore illuminating city and fleet, and making every object a target for those terrible batteries.

Who will attempt to paint that grand scene of the battle at Chattanooga, with ten miles of continuous fire, plainly visible from our hill just before the setting sun?

Or who but the poet would venture to express that intense feeling of joy which pervaded all minds when, at our camp of Lovejoy, we heard in the distance the faint reverberations of the exploding magazines at Atlanta, that told us the rebels were evacuating the city, and that at last we had reached the goal assigned us in that grand drama of war which extended over a whole continent?

I have always wished that some artist like Bierstadt or Kaufman could have stood by my side on Kenesaw that beautiful October morning, and fixed on canvass that beautiful picture of the vast forest at our feet, with its bright autumnal foliage and the long lines of soldiers pointing towards Dallas, while in the far off distance was Altatoona, begirt with the white smoke of the rebel assault, and the occasional glimpse of the little signal fire through an embrasure, which told me, through the skilful officer by my side, that Corse was there and consequently that the place was safe.

Or better still, that a Board of Trade Henly could have caught that gorgeous picture as we rode out of Atlanta that beautiful morning in November, and turned to look at Atlanta smouldering in its ruins, whilst long lines of soldiers with their white topped wagons were starting southward, they knew not whither, and the whole air resounded with that favorite anthem of "John Brown's soul goes marching on," taken up from the band by the marching columns as by a common instinct.

Or who will attempt the scene when Hazen's old division, after long weeks and months of marching down to the sea, waited with open eyes, and dressed by brigades on the center, right into Fort McAllister, and the loud shouts of his men reached us over those wide fields, and even carried back to our main troops, telling them that our fleet was gained and that Savannah was ours?

Or who but one who was present can feel the magic effects of that steam whistle, when the leading Davidson came up Cape Fear River, to me at Fayetteville, and the wild yells of our men told us that army was united that it was a mere [illegible] from home?

Who does not remember the heartfelt joy when, at Smithfield, we heard the glad tidings that Richmond had fallen; that Lee was in full retreat followed so soon by the news of his surrender?

But in our varied experience we had, at times, to drink of the bitter cup of defeat and loss.

Do you suppose that any one man [illegible] ribs to me the bitter anguish of that moment when McPherson, who had just left me in joyous health, was brought back and laid dead at my feet; or that terrible yell when the army of the Tennessee learned that their noble commander, whom they loved so well, would never again be seen in life, and to [illegible] was consigned the [illegible] of revenge?

And last of all, when at Raleigh the sad tidings came and hung over us all our days like a pall, that Mr. Lincoln, our beloved President, had been assassinated by the coward villain Booth. Even now I tremble when I think what might have befallen the people of Raleigh had not our men been long schooled in the terrible lessons of war. Oh! how we had all looked forward to that day, when he should come forth in [illegible] with his tall form and beaming eyes, to [illegible] again as our leader, after our long and dreadful separation. But it was not [illegible] for him, and another did it for him in his stead, while the whole nation stood by, in pitiful silence with shouts of joy. "Well done, good and faithful soldiers!" And now I, your old commander, after a lapse of more than two years, [illegible] the same sentiment and tell you, [illegible] have served, not in money or precious jewels, not in land and houses, but in the consciousness of a noble duty well done, and in the possession of a priceless heritage that will become more and more precious as time rolls on. The day will come when not a man in this land of ours but would rather be you, with his wealth, could he say, like you, that he, too, was of the Army of the Tennessee, [illegible] could tell his children that he had heard the first [illegible] shot at Fort Henry, and the last [illegible] of the cannon at Raleigh!

I could then go on, my friends, and recall from the past another [illegible] but I forbear to tax you all, now that we live in a busy world that does not pause nor stop for me. The years [illegible] each other in quick succession, the sun [illegible] his endless course, and we who still [illegible] plod on to our appointed task, and [illegible] with the present and grapple with the [illegible] before at considerable personal risk I feel [illegible] to deal with [illegible].

I have often been [illegible] when troubled by the reports of the disjointed condition of things at the South, when [illegible] our labors had not been in vain [illegible] might not again be called on to [illegible] of 1863 and 1864? Or when the [illegible] ed in battle, might not in the hazy [illegible] and politics, regain their [illegible] and high pride? Or those points I feel [illegible] whether I can convey to your minds the [illegible] viction I will not say. History [illegible] forward, and events in the past are [illegible] as the granite rock on which we stand. Surely no men ever had a more glorious [illegible] And never, in my judgment, did war so completely fulfill its natural office. When we laid down our arms and each man [illegible] in his field, acted armed [illegible] national authority, and [illegible] and tranquility have not retained [illegible] for the cause in the nature of things, in the civil administration of our [illegible] The former lays within my [illegible] but the last is not a fair topic of discussion for me, while I am sworn to obey the laws of the country, duly enacted, and the orders of his superiors.

And now, my friends, I will say that since the war closed, nothing has given me more satisfaction than to see the spirit you [illegible] manifest since you came [illegible] peace.

In the little circumscribed [illegible] in Mississippi in the summer of 1863. We were laying in crops, drilling and preparing for the coming winter, when I was visited by a gentleman of high [illegible] Captain Glass, now Admiral Glass, of the Russian navy, who [illegible] our camps and reviews, always complimenting our men on their soldierly appearance. On one occasion we rode into the camp of Buckner's Band, and witnessed them from the call of assembly until the battery was [illegible] at up and out in the field, ready for action. He was much pleased at the [illegible] ness. I explained that our men were not professional soldiers, but had been [illegible] and laborers only a few months before. He [illegible] to admit that was possible, but he said: "What will you do with your men when the war is over?" I answered: They will all quietly and joyfully return to their homes. He shook his head, and did not believe me. I have no doubt that he has since given us, as a people, full credit for this result—to him and to all Europe we are enigmatical in its character. Yes, our men returned to their homes in peace and [illegible] And so when I say, I think [illegible] at this varied callings. Instead of the [illegible] destruction, they are now pursuing that better art of restoration. Dodge guiding the Pacific Railroad (that at [illegible] does more [illegible] and resources of our people) [illegible] the Rocky Mountains, Creighton laying his two miles of rails per day, Wright seeking out the way for the Atlantic Pacific Road, Sprague at the North, building Westward, Corse constructing harbors on the [illegible] lakes, Blair and Walker planting colonies at the South, Wilson delving out the Mississippi [illegible] and planning to make the Illinois river a majestic canal fed by the great lakes of the North, and turn which way we may, we find our comrades busy, their swords turned into pruning hooks, each planting his own vine and fig tree, and no man afraid.

Go on then, I say, and encourage honest industry everywhere. Form and express your honest opinions like freemen. Discourage that system of personal abuse and detraction which has grown too much into a habit, and is a stain upon the national character. Frown upon violence, come from what quarter it may. Have unbounded faith in our country and its flag, and you will win for the Army of the Tennessee a fame in peace equal to that which you fairly won for it in war; and He who holds the fate of nations in the palm of His hand will see that your labors are not in vain, and that the glory of your country, for which you battled in war and labored in peace, shall not be tarnished by an insidious foe.

The Courant was the title of the first daily newspaper printed in the English language, the first number of which appeared in London, the 11th of March, 1702. It was a little half sheet, printed on one side only, and consisting of one page of two columns. It continued until 1725 maintaining the foremost place among the many imitations which speedily sprang into existence.

A Yankee has purchased an island in the Ohio river and stocked it with black cats, to raise the animals for the sake of the fur.

Printing with movable types was known in India at least 1,000 years ago, according to Asiatic stories recently made by English savans.

STATE ITEMS.

The Union voters of Jackson county, W. T., met and organized a club last week. Mr. Lawson, Mr. Sullivan and Capt. Silver addressed. There is now a Union club in every precinct of Polk county.

The Salem Journal is the name of a [illegible] little sheet which was issued at the [illegible] of the year. It is published by the M. E. Sunday School; and besides a [illegible] of the sermons and the work of the [illegible] contains a variety of matter of an [illegible] for such a publication. The copy we [illegible] was very tardy in coming. We [illegible] to remember more promptly.

Charles Dickens does not see any [illegible] stories in his readings; but he has a [illegible] arrangement of lights, and [illegible] with him to [illegible] He has his own place [illegible] the platform on which he [illegible] Kingdom, a gas-fitter always [illegible] for the purpose of fixing [illegible]

REMARKABLE [illegible]

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, [illegible] THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED [illegible] that a Class in P[illegible] Engraving, Penmanship, Mathematics, Commercial Calculations, Correspondence, Telegraphy, Phonography, Book-keeping, &c., &c., will be formed in every part of the city. [illegible] J. R. KINNEY, Pres't.

THE [illegible] ONE [illegible] THE [illegible]

CHAS. HOSKINS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in [illegible] AND [illegible] Tools to their New Shop, [illegible] And are now ready [illegible] BUILD ANY KIND OF [illegible] At [illegible] and Planing Mill [illegible] by Experienced [illegible]

E. MASTICK & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Wines and Liquors! NO. 25 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON, BETWEEN ONE AND TWO DOORS SOUTH OF STARK STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. N. B.—Orders filled in San Francisco at the shortest notice.

A LARGE INVOICE OF [illegible] SUNDAY SCHOOL AND [illegible] BOOKS, UPON THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY PLAN and just received by the subscriber, for sale by the [illegible] G. H. ATKINS, Stationery and Fancy Goods Dealer, Portland, Nov. 16th, 1867.

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL HAM, BACON and [illegible] for sale by [illegible] part of the city. J. B. KNOX & CO. jan7dtf

[illegible] SALEM [illegible] HAVE REMOVED TO [illegible] Tools to their New Shop, [illegible] And are now ready [illegible] BUILD ANY KIND OF MACHINERY At [illegible] and Planing Mill [illegible] by Experienced [illegible]

E. MASTICK & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Wines and Liquors! NO. 25 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON, BETWEEN ONE AND TWO DOORS SOUTH OF STARK STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. N. B.—Orders filled in San Francisco at the shortest notice.

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BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL HAM, BACON and [illegible] for sale by [illegible] part of the city. J. B. KNOX & CO. jan7dtf

Notice. THE OREGON PIONEER SOCIETY IS REQUESTED to meet at Portland on Saturday, January 18th, 1868. All Pioneers invited to attend. J. W. NESMITH, Pres't. MATTHEW P. DEADY, Vice Pres't. Portland, Nov. 16th, 1867. 2td

Diaries for 1868! A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT AT dec21dlm CHARLES HASWELL'S. [illegible] LIVING TOPICS. A Large Stock on hand and for sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1868.


### UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The members of the Union State Central Committee are requested to meet at Portland on W. day, Jan. 15th, 1868, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next Union State Convention, and transacting such other business as may come before the Committee. In Counties where vacancies exist, the County Committees are requested to fill the same by appointment. The members of the Committee are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Baker | C. M. PORTER. |
| Benton | J. KELSAY. |
| Clackamas | W. C. JOHNSON. |
| Clatsop | J. O. HUSTLER. |
| Columbia | J. G. HUNTER. |
| Coos | H. M. LOGE. |
| Curry | W. H. GREGORY. |
| Douglas | H. C. PARKER. |
| Grant | D. M. LUCE. |
| Jackson | W. R. PAYNE. |
| Josephine | W. N. EVENS. |
| Lane | W. W. BRISTOW. |
| Linn | W. A. McPHERRON. |
| Marion | J. C. PERKINS. |
| Multnomah | J. N. DOLPH. |
| Polk | O. K. MOOR. |
| Tillamook | J. ALDERMAN. |
| Umatilla | T. R. McCOY. |
| Union | D. C. McKECHNIE. |
| Wasco | J. B. CONDON. |
| Washington | T. R. CORNELIUS. |
| Yamhill | H. V. V. JOHNSON. |

J. N. DOLPH,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.

### Work for the Democratic Press.

A prospectus for a Democratic campaign paper is issued at Salem. The paper will appear in a few days, and promises to employ "the best editorial talent in the State." It might easily surprise any talent which is at present employed on the newspapers of its own party in Oregon; and as it will be impossible for it to fall below the "talent" which they exhibit, perhaps it may be reasonably hoped that the new paper will show some improvement as compared with the present style of Democratic journalism.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the prospectus evinces the usual Democratic ignorance of the history of political parties in this country and the measures which, at different periods, have characterized them. For instance, this campaign paper proposes to be run as an instrument in restoring the Government "within the sacred boundaries set up by Washington, and sustained by Jefferson, Jackson and their compeers."

A more confused jumble of political ideas than is here manifested, it would be impossible to find. He who does not know, or knowing, refuses to admit, that Jefferson did not sustain the principles of Washington, is totally unqualified for the office of a reliable political instructor. The boundaries of the Government were set up by Washington and the Federalists, under whom the Government was conducted for the first twelve years of its existence. The political revolution of 1799, headed by Jefferson, overthrew the system which Washington and his co-laborers had established; and the doctrine of "State Rights," which finally culminated in the Secession movement and the attempt to destroy the Union, was introduced as the true interpretation of the respective powers of the General Government and the States. In 1832 one of the heads of this party was led by Gen. J. Jackson, who, in his Proclamation to Nullifiers, asserted, with the utmost emphasis, the supremacy of the National Government, and his proclamation against nullification and secession in South Carolina was an emphatic repudiation of the Kentucky Resolutions which were written by Jefferson and backed by him and his political associates the platform which they rose and fought on. Thus Washington and Jefferson were totally unlike in their views, and as equal dissimilarity existed between Jefferson and Jackson. As this Democratic campaign paper proposes to harmonize all these conflicting principles, it has before it a task of some magnitude, and it may be doubted whether the months of its contemplated existence will suffice for the complete performance of the work it has set out to take in hand.

Apart from these particular questions in relation to State and Federal powers, there are other principles held by the founders of the party's party, which the new journal may endeavor to reconcile with the position held by its party at the present day. To instance one of these, we may mention the question of a protective tariff. The Democratic party is almost unanimously opposed to protection, and its journals in this State are usually hostile to the system. It is hardly necessary to say that the people of Oregon who, on account of their geographical situation and the nature of the productions of their State, have a great interest in this question, will soon see that the hostility manifested by the Democratic press as to the method by which the views expressed by the Democratic party on this subject are to be harmonized with the views of other members of the party. In his first annual message Mr. Jefferson said:

> [T]he abolition of those duties which were principally relied on by manufacturers and navigators in all the early sessions of Congress, for the purpose of giving free vent to the productions of the mine, the field and the forest, to the cultivator, the navigator, and the merchant, will doubtless present itself to the consideration of Congress. Agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are the four objects to which our laws are to give their equal and impartial protection. By continuing to make these the subjects of our contemplation, we shall advance our country more than by any other course. The greatest of all improvements is neither the making new roads and canals, new education societies, nor any other of the litany of that description, but the giving effect to those we have, by making them lead to the points where they are wanted. Nature has intended the interests of our citizens to be one and indivisible; free intercourse through the whole, uncheckered by any conventional obstructions, is calculated to make them so in fact. Education is with us chiefly confided to our individual efforts; but the sum collected from this source is not to be neglected in the general view. Nor can we forget the importance of the state of our militia, the nurseries of our safety, the sole power we can ever exercise promptly and efficaciously for the great purposes of repelling sudden invasions, of executing the laws, suppressing insurrections, and preserving the interior peace, while the consolidation of our Union, by giving practical effect to the constitutional equality of the States, is entitled to our high and constant regard as the vital principle of our political system.

In his message of 1806, Mr. Jefferson adverted to the same subject, saying:

> [W]e shall see . . . the impost, and give that . . . manufactures.

And in his last annual message he remarked:

> The situation into which we have thus [by foreign hostile policy] been forced, has compelled us to . . . a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing; and every year will add to the . . . the establishments formed and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper wood and materials, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of *protecting duties and prohibitions*, become permanent.

Does not all this read wonderfully like an argument in favor of the "bloated manufacturers" who are so often denounced by the Democratic press at the present day?

The Democratic platforms abound in like arguments and recommendations. The same is true of the views of Mr. Monroe. The early Democratic Governors of the State of New York, also held the same views. We will not cite further from these early documents, as we have already given enough to set forth another feature of the "otherwise immutable principles" with which the public ear is so often and so vehemently assailed.

The New York *World* advises the Democrats to plant themselves on the ground of giving equal civil rights to negroes, and of leaving the control of suffrage wholly to the States. It praises the efforts of Democratic papers in Kentucky to obtain for the negroes the right to sit as jurors, and hopes the Legislature of that State will take this step forward, in order to help the character of the Democratic party elsewhere, by demonstrating that negro suffrage is not necessary to the protection of negro rights.

In a leading article the Salem *Record* says:

> Money is a legion, and will be until a dollar in paper brings a dollar in gold."

In the next column we find another editorial item in which it is declared that "the trade of the country needs all the currency in use. As a consequence of abundant currency men do business nearer a cash basis." It would seem that the writer of the above, when considering a subject, looks on but one side at a time.

Secretary Stanton is in favor of Grant for President, and spoke warmly in his support at a recent public meeting at Pittsburg.

The cold weather has stopped nearly all business at Salem. The mills have all ceased to work. It seems to be somewhat colder there than here.

## By Overland Telegraph.

[DESPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

### DATES TO JANUARY 11.

#### Political Intelligence.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Ohio Democratic Convention yesterday nominated Allen for State officer, Thos. Hubbard heading the ticket for secretary of State, George H. Pendleton was endorsed for President. He came forward and made a brief speech, amidst the wildest enthusiasm. The fr[illegible] Convention also endorsed Reconstruction, and nominated Hoadley for Governor, and Alfred Edgerton for Lieutenant Governor, and a full ticket for State officers. Both Conventions sustain Johnson's plan of reconstruction, though the resolutions are not very enthusiastic. The platforms of both conventions are similar. They favor the payment of the public debt in greenbacks, demand the abolition of national banks, and declare in favor of the protection of naturalized citizens, in all their rights at home and abroad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9th.—The West Virginia Democratic Convention was held yesterday.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Illinois State Central Democratic Committee met at Springfield, in the character of a mass meeting, and adopted resolutions very similar to those of Ohio and Indiana, though they expressed no preference for a Presidential candidate, and made no mention of Johnson or his policy. A State Convention was called to meet April 15th.

#### Tragedy in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 9.—A terrible affair occurred at Dyersburg, West Tennessee, on Tuesday. Sheriff Partington attempted to arrest a man named Duncan, who fired and slightly wounded the Sheriff. Partington instantly shot and killed Duncan, whose son coming up fired, killing young Partington. The Sheriff then fired, killing young Duncans. The most intense excitement followed, as there are extensive relatives of the families. More trouble is apprehended.

#### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In the Senate the House bill to prevent frauds on the revenue from distilled sprits, passed with slight amendments.

On motion of Morton, the Senate took up the resolution instructing the State Conventions at the South to provide for existing State Governments. Morton urged such legislation in view of Hancock's course, and other recent occurrences. He spoke till the morning hour expired.

A bill to prevent the further contraction of currency, suspending the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes after the passage of this act, was taken up. Sherman, Morrill and Stewart spoke, and the Senate adjourned without taking a vote.

In the House, Eggleston offered a resolution inquiring into the manner of building a bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, now being constructed, charging that the bridge will be a serious obstruction to the navigation of the river; referred.

After the introduction of several other bills and resolutions, the House proceeded to consider the joint resolution in regard to the request of the President to intercede with the Queen of England for the release of Father McMahon. After debate the resolution passed unanimously; also similar resolutions in reference to other American citizens held as Fenian prisoners.

Beck also offered a joint resolution providing for a commission to examine into various whisky matters, and report with recommendations. Schenck, Logan and several others spoke at considerable length, denouncing the frauds practised on the revenue. The debate was protracted to a late hour, mainly consisting of denunciations and defense of the conduct of the President.

#### A Rebel Gate Serving his Master.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Doolittle is preparing a minority report in the Stanton case, sustaining the action of the President and justifying the blame of the New Orleans riot on Stanton.

#### Washington News.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—The Democratic banquet in Washington, in honor of the battle of New Orleans, was an enthusiastic affair. The President was heartily greeted upon entering. Letters were received from Pendleton, Pierce and others, giving their political views. Seymour's letter was read. Stillwell was nominated as Minister to Venezuela, not to Austria.

At a conference of soldiers and sailors, it was decided to hold a National Convention at Chicago May 10th.

The Ex. Com. has rejected Edmund Cooper, nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

#### Affairs in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Jan. 10.—Gen. Meade informs the Convention that in his opinion they are entitled to draw pay for the incidental expenses from the State Treasury, and he will issue an order to remove the existing obstacles to their being paid. It is said that Gov. Jenkins and the State Treasurer will both be removed.

### OUR SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The steamer *Golden City* sails to-morrow.

It is stated that the eight-hour Co-operative Association of this city, have purchased a tract of land near Hunter's Point, where they intend to erect an extensive timber sawing and planing mill, to be carried on under the eight-hour co-operative system.

John Williams was arrested last night on a charge of an attempt to commit burglary, having been caught in the act of cutting a hole through the floor of the hotel, in order to reach the bar room.

The ship *Nine Chins* has been libelled for an alleged violation of the passenger law, in carrying the many steerage passengers on her last trip from Yokohama, and was seized by the United States Marshal to-day. This steamer is advertised to sail for Yokohama on Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The Elsner inquest was resumed last night. The physician who made the post mortem examination, testified that the pistol with which Elsner was shot, must have been held at least fifteen inches, and from that to twenty inches from his head when fired, and that under these circumstances he must have used his thumb to pull the trigger. The inquest will be resumed this evening.

Jose Ortega, a sailor, sues Captain Bowden, of the steamer *Continental*, to recover $5,000 damages for punishment inflicted on board that ship.

The *Golden City* sailed to-day, with two hundred passengers and $1,312,950 in treasure. Among the passengers were Generals Bidwell and Jno. S. Ellis, Gov. Woods of Oregon, Allen McLane, Col. Ramsey and Judge Brockway.

A watchmaker (name withheld) has been arrested on a charge of grand larceny. He obtained from dealers, to whom he was well known, several gold watches to sell on commission. He pawned the watches, and gambled the money off.

#### Markets.

Gold opened in New York at 138, and closed at 137¾. Flour closed at 13 34; common to good $12@13 12½. Wheat held at $3 10@3 20. The Liverpool wheat market declined to 1d.

Legal tenders, 72½@73.

Flour.—The shipment to New York by steamer, this morning, consisted of 8,211 barrels, valued at $25,692. There is a fair demand both for local trade and export. We quote City Mills, superfine, at $6 75@8 00.

Wheat.—Sales of 300 sacks good milling at 2 67½.

Barley.—Sales include 500 sacks choice feed at $1 80; and 700 sacks prime brewing at $1 87½.

#### California Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 10.—In the Senate yesterday the new Senator from Santa Clara county, McClay, took the oath and his seat.

A petition was received from the Board of Managers of the Sacramento Protestant Orphan Asylum, praying for a donation of $5,000 from the State.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of R. W. Heath and S. P. Wells as Port Wardens of San Francisco.

The nomination of Joseph Austin, on motion of Ewer, was postponed till the 4th of March by a vote of 18 to 15.

Hagar introduced a bill for the relief of the proprietors of the *Democratic Press* and *Monitor*, for damages sustained in the riot of April, 1865, which went to the Judiciary Committee.

Ross introduced resolutions against negro and Chinese suffrage in this State, and against the right of Congress to regulate the franchise in ex-States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 19 to 15, reference to the Committee on Federal Relations being defeated by the casting vote of the President.

In the Assembly a petition was read from citizens of Santa Cruz county, praying for annexation of part of their county to San Mateo.

The Judiciary Committee reported back the bill to repeal an act against alien enemies practicing in courts, and recommending that the Senate bill be substituted.

Kelly, from Committee on Agriculture, reported in favor of the law, to explain the act of April, 1866, for the encouragement of silk culture, which act is susceptible of double interpretation, and without explaining the act is liable to cost the State many thousands of dollars, without in the least aiding the object for which it passed. An explaining bill was read twice, and went to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution, authorizing the Chief Clerk to employ more copying clerks was adopted.

Farish introduced a bill for the survey and sale at public auction, of the salt marsh and tide lands of Mission Bay, San Francisco; and also that this bill be referred to a special committee.

On motion, Middleton's bill was laid on the table till a report upon the matter could be had from the Committee on Commerce, who now have it in hand.

The bill to protect wages of laborers was taken up, amended and placed at the top of the file for to-day.

In a short debate on the bill to substantially reduces taxation in the county of Butte, it was claimed by Democratic members from that county, that Bruce, Treasurer elect, had spent $700 in securing his election, and his salary should not be reduced from $3,000 to $1,200. Bill referred to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

The bill repealing the fugitive slave act passed without discussion.

An act concerning State officers was taken up and several amendments proposed. The Committee offered one, providing for but two instead of three justices, and two constables in each township in Sacramento county. Adopted. Jones moved an amendment by striking out the office of State Printer. Rejected. Coggins desired but one justice in each township of Sacramento county outside of the city; but withdrew upon reflecting that half the justices elected never qualified. The bill as amended was ordered engrossed. At 12½ o'clock the House adjourned.

### LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

#### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the House it was ordered that the session to-morrow be devoted to general debate.

Mr. Stevens reported a bill to establish a system of schools for the District of Columbia, which was made the special order for Wednesday.

The House resumed the joint resolution under discussion yesterday, in regard to whisky matters. After debate the resolution passed.

The Secretary of State has reported in response to a resolution of inquiry, that the following States have ratified the proposed amendment to the Constitution designated as article 14th: Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Nevada, Missouri, Minnesota, Indiana, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Nebraska.

The House proceeded to consider the report of the Elections Committee, confirming the right of Mr. Trimble, the sitting member from the first district of Kentucky. After three hours' debate the resolution was adopted, and and Mr. Trimble sworn in. The House soon after adjourned.

In the Senate Mr. Howard made a special motion in regard to the premature publication of the report on the Stanton case.

The special order being the bill to prevent further contraction of the currency, it was taken up.

Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment that the act shall not be construed to authorize the increase of the currency beyond the amount now in circulation. After debate it was rejected, and after further debate the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mr. Conway presented a petition from Mrs. Fremont, praying the restoration of a certain property franchise now in the possession of the military authorities. Referred.

Senator Sumner introduced a joint resolution reciting that, Whereas the proposed amendment to the Constitution known as Art. XIV has been ratified by twenty-two States, said amendment is valid to all intents and purposes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Grimes offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting that the Secretary of the Navy have suspended until the further action of Congress, the payment of officers of the Navy on the retired list, or promoted under the act of last March 1st, except such as were entitled, when placed thereon. The Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Reconstruction Committee have agreed to report a bill on Monday, declaring that in ten of the States lately in rebellion there are no civil State Governments now existing, and that these States shall not be recognised as valid or legal by Executive or Judicial authority. Section 2, requires the General of the army to detail officers of the army not below the rank of Colonel, to command the several military districts and enforce the Reconstruction act. Section 3, authorizes the General of the army to remove any civil officers acting under provisional governments in those States, and prohibits the President to detail or remove the commanders of those districts. Section 4, forbids the President to use the army or navy to maintain said provisional governments or oppose the provisions of any reconstruction act. Section 5, fixes the penalties for interference by any person with the enactment to be put by force to the execution of any order of the General of the army made in pursuance of this act.

The Senate, in executive session, occupied several hours over the report of the committee on the Stanton case and adjourned without taking a vote.

The House spent the entire day in a general debate on the President's Message.

#### Miscellaneous.

OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—The military sentries around the Parliament and other public buildings have been doubled recently.

OSWEGO, Jan. 10—The entire Grant block was burned last night; loss $100,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President sent to the House to-day, a communication relative to the seizure of a Spanish steamer in the harbor of Port Royal in 1861, by General Sherman, on suspicion of conveying contraband correspondence and afterwards released by order of the Court. The House is asked to make an appropriation to pay damages.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Ohio Democratic Convention apparently snubbed Vallandigham, and declined to endorse him for the Senate, and in spite of the desperate efforts of his friends, refused to appoint him delegate at large to the National Convention.

Beverly Johnson is in the field for re-election to the Senate and has written a letter explaining his position. The legislature appears inclined to select a more extreme man.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—The British steamer *Jason* has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing all the members of the British Legation from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The Convention is hurrying the constitution through and has progressed as far as article 67. It is reported that this activity is caused by letters from prominent politicians in Washington.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 11.—The Constitutional Convention met yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A special says the Indian Peace Commission has suggested the propriety of appointment of a board to visit Arizona and make peace with the Indians there; also to visit Oregon and Idaho.

Official documents show that the amount of freight during the year ending the first of June last transported across the State of Illinois by eight railroads, which amount was carried eastward, was 3,358,000 tons; valued at $235,000,000. That carried westward, was 1,345,000 tons; valued at $111,000,000. The amount is nearly equal to two-thirds of the entire foreign commerce of the country.

### BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Fenians examined yesterday were taken to Warren Jail to-night heavily guarded.

BELFAST, Jan. 10.—The clerks in the steamship office have been arrested on suspicion of belonging to the Fenians.

FLORENCE, Jan. 11.—The budget which is about to be laid before the Italian Parliament asks for the imposition of taxes sufficient to produce one hundred and ninety millions of livres in addition to the present revenue; also for a loan of four hundred millions livres.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The bill for the reorganization of the army is still under consideration by the Corps Legislatif. An article has been adopted to oblige every Frenchman to serve in the National Guard. An amendment was introduced exempting the infirm, but was opposed by Rouher.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—It is reported that in consequence of the recent success of the Chinese rebels the Imperialists are forced to extremities. The Emperor of China has asked the European powers for assistance to demand his throne.

Latest intelligence from the Abassynian expedition says the troops are still at Sheops, in good health. The natives are everywhere friendly.

The Molsons arrested at Birmingham will be examined to-day. Extraordinary precautions are taken in apprehension of an attempt at rescue. No disturbance has occurred.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The new Cabinet of Portugal favors the collection of new taxes. It was because these taxes were odious to the people that the old Cabinet resigned.

FLORENCE, Jan. 8.—Menabrea claims that the new Cabinet will be supported by a working majority of thirty, and six members of the House of Deputies.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies a series of resolutions were introduced taking strong grounds in favor of freedom of speech and the inviolability of members of the diet and they were adopted by a majority of thirty. Bismarck made a speech in a public dinner yesterday, reviewing the present political situation of Europe. He said war with France this year was a phantom. He urged his hearers to dismiss all fears in regard to the matter.

LISBON, Jan. 8.—The regular mail steamer from South America has arrived. Her news makes no mention of the loss of British steamer *Solent* with four hundred people. This reported disaster is discredited.

Reports from the allied armies state that extensive preparations were being made to storm the Paraguayan fortifications at Humaita.

DUBLIN, Jan. 8.—Piggott, editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been arrested for publishing seditious articles.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have issued a prospectus to raise one million three hundred thousand pounds, to purchase all rights and interests of the Anglo-American Company in the two cables.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—On New Years day the King of Prussia sent to Napoleon a cordial autograph note which was answered in the same conciliatory spirit. Much better feeling has prevailed since the publication of this intelligence. Rentes are higher. The actions recently instituted against the journals of this city for alleged violation of the late privileges, have been abandoned.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The authorities are still active in searching out the Fenian leaders. Some important arrests were made lately.

### OUR SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The Panama steamer *Sacramento* arrived this morning.

General Gregg, late commander of the district of Arizona, now transferred to the command of the district of Nevada, arrived here by the *Orizaba* yesterday with his staff and the headquarters of the 1st U S Cavalry, of which he is commander, *en route* to Fort Churchill, his future headquarters.

Yesterday afternoon as Phillip Pratt was running through Lieladorf street, he accidentally ran against Thomas H. Lord, who immediately drew a heavy knife and cut Pratt in three places. His wounds are serious.

The Elsner inquest was resumed last evening and again postponed until Monday.

New York quotations of yesterday's date: Gold opened at 138; closed at 137¾. Wheat $3 10@3 20. Flour choice $12¾@13¼. Liverpool Wheat market, 10 shillings.

Rusel R. Amson, of this city has invented a life-preserving apparatus to be used at sea, which it is thought will surpass anything of the kind heretofore used.

Michael Feeny has been arrested for beating a negro woman and children and drawing a deadly weapon.


FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF IDAHO—BOISE CITY, I. T.—Organized March 13th, 1867, (with circulation) under Act of Congress, approved June 3d, 1864. Authorized capital $500,000. Paid up capital $100,000. B. M. Duffell, President. C. W. Moore, Cashier. Collections of Notes and Accounts on the principal places of Idaho Territory promptly attended to. Exchange for Coin or Currency on this Bank can be purchased of Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Oregon.

**Bushtel's Photograph Gallery** is the *only* establishment in Oregon that is thoroughly prepared to do *all* the *different styles* of work in the art. Photographs from card to life size. The new *cabinet cards*, &c., &c. Small pictures enlarged (untouched in India ink—painted in water-colors or oil by Mrs. E. J. Rumsey. Pictures that are fading can be reproduced in this way. All negatives taken in this gallery will be carefully preserved, and additional copies had. I have now on hand a very large collection of negatives, the names of which are recorded alphabetically in a book for that purpose that can be seen in the reception room.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experience in relation to Impotence or Virility; being a Short Treatise on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other Diseases of the Seanal Organs.

This little Work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent Free by mail on receipt of Six Cents in postage stamps for return postage. Address

W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.

dec27d2m2p

SKATES ARE VERY MUCH IN DEMAND, and from appearances at the "Lake" yesterday there must have been a great many skates sold. While every person is going skating, they should not neglect to take care of their person, which they can easily do by calling at KOHN & FISHEL'S and get a good Overcoat or Beaver Suit, Cloth Gloves, and everything to keep a man or woman comfortable.


### MARRIED:

In this city, at the residence of Mr. P. Selling, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Schwab, Mr. I. Sinsheimer, of Peoria, Linn county, to Miss Eliza Garde, of this city.

At the Synagogue (Beth Israel) on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Schwab, Mr. Samuel May to Miss Caroline Gerst, both of Harrisburg, Linn county, Oregon.


## NEW TO-DAY.

### REMOVAL.

PORTLAND, Jan. 13, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED THEIR Store to No. 39 Front Street, and No. 41 First Street, in the buildings formerly occupied by A. G. Bradford.

jan13d6tf HILLARD & VAN SCHUYVER.

## L. C. HENRICHSEN,

(*Successor to J. COHEN.*)

No. 105 Front Street,

Has just received a Large and Well-Selected Supply of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES!
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.

AGENT FOR

BOHM'S IMPROVED PATENT LADIES' BUCKLE!

A NEW INVENTION, which, for DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY and ELEGANCE, is not surpassed.

Watches & Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.

Particular attention paid to

DIAMOND SETTING, ENGRAVING, and Enameling.

Call and see, and you will find it to your advantage to purchase of him. jan13d6tf

## ROBERT H. LAW,

IMPORTER OF

HARD WOOD LUMBER,
COACH, CARRIAGE & WAGON MATERIALS,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

HAS NOW ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE, THE FINEST STOCK ever imported to this Coast, being selected under his personal supervision, he can warrant it to be of the best, and would call the attention of DEALERS and WAGON MAKERS to his assortment of

HARDWOOD,

OAK, ASH AND HICKORY PLANK,

WHITE WOOD,

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, AXLES, POLES, FELLOE RIMS,

Shafts, Bows, Singletrees, Plow Beams and Handles, &c., &c., &c.

Orders for the above, also for BOXES, THIMBLES, SKEINS, IRON and STEEL, promptly filled.

## ROBERT H. LAW,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Consignments solicited. 27jan1dp

### Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In the matter of the estate of John T. Malbon, dec'd, John McCraken, administrator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN PURSUance of an order of the County Court, for Multnomah county, in the State of Oregon, Hon. P. P. Marquam, Judge, made on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1867, I will sell at public vendue, at the Court House door, in the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1868, the following described real estate, situate in the City of Portland, in the County of Multnomah, in the State of Oregon, to-wit:

The south half of Lot three (3) in Block number seventy-three (73); the north half of Lot four (4) in Block number seventy-three (73); Lots one (1), two (2), three, (3), six (6), seven (7), and eight (8) in Block number two hundred (200); the undivided one-half (½) of the easterly quarter of Lots five (5) and six (6) in Block thirty-nine (39); Lots one (1) and two (2) in Block twenty-four (24).

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Terms of Sale:—Payments to be made in gold coin of the United States, one-third cash down, one-third in three months and one-third in six months. Deferred payments to be secured by note and mortgage. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Dated at Portland, this 17th day of December, 1867.

JOHN McCRAKEN,
Admr Est. John T. Malbon, dec'd.

dec23d6tf

## GANG PLOWS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME OF THE CELEBRATED

BLACK'S PATENT GANG PLOWS!

With or without Rolling Cutters,

Manufactured by John Deere, Moline, Illinois.

These Plows have taken the Premium in all the Western States, and are acknowledged to be the Best Gang Plows now in use. For sale only by E. A. HAWLEY & CO., Portland, Sole Agents for Oregon. Also, the

SATTLEY'S GANG PLOW!

Manufactured by Barber, Hawley & Co., Pekin, Illinois.

We have a full assortment of

MOLINE,
PEORIA,
BOSTON STEEL CLIPPER,
COLLIN'S CAST STEEL PLOWS.

Send for our Circular of

MOWERS, REAPERS, HEADERS AND THRESHERS FOR 1868.

E. A. HAWLEY & CO.,
jan14dawim Portland, Oregon.

## FLOUR! FLOUR!

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF THE FOLLOWing Mills:

SALEM,
BROOKLYN,
MISSION,
NORTH YAMHILL,
and AUMSVILLE,

Are also in constant receipt of MAGNOLIA, JEFFERSON, PARKERSVILLE, NONPAREIL, MONROE, and other Brands of FLOUR, all of which are offered to the Trade at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.
Portland, Jan. 10, 1868. d3m

## E. M. ASCHHEIM & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

26 Front Street, Portland,

(G. S. N. Co.'s New Block),

HAVE OPENED WITH A CHOICE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF

Wines and Liquors,

And invite buyers to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. jan3d3m

## OYSTERS!

AN EXTRA FINE LOT OF OYSTERS JUST OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS, at

dec25dtf THE GEM.

## NEW TO-DAY.

### DR. J. C. YOUNG,

Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE.

*CONSULTATION, IN ALL CASES, FREE.*

*CURES GUARANTEED, OR NO PAY REQUIRED.*

*IN ALL CASES WHERE CONFIDENCE IS REQUIRED THE UTMOST SECRESY MAINTAINED.*

*The above rules, established by Dr. J. C. Young in 1850, and which have done so much do secure the reputation of this Institute, are still adhered to, affording those in need of medical aid, the certainty of cure and the utmost confidence.*

*There is nothing of so great importance to the sick as to know where to find a physician whose skill and humanity give assurance of proper and delicate treatment. The Doctor would respectfully call the attention of those of both sexes who are suffering or in trouble to the invariable success that has marked the career of the Institute in the seventeen years of its existence.*

*It is unnecessary in this connection to enumerate all the complaints treated at the Institute, but the Doctor feels it his duty to call especial attention to that terrible scourge,*

*SEMINAL WEAKNESS,*

*That is sapping with its insidiousness the very life of its victims; in the treatment and cure of which the Institute has earned so enviable a reputation.*

READ! READ!

I am aware that by dwelling upon so unlovely a subject as the decay of manly vigor through the loss of the vital principle of life, the ignorant may suppose my motives but the desire to point out to those who suffer, that grief and decay, the true cause of their affliction, is too great an incentive to be forced into abeyance. How extended the terrible disease of Seminal Weakness is, no one but the practical specialist who devotes his time to its treatment can tell; but its presence can be detected by the most inexperienced eye, by the following symptoms: Weakness of the back and limbs; languishing feelings, loss of muscular power; nervousness; irritability; cold feet or hands, accompanied by hot head; symptoms of consumption; short breathe; flushings of the face; aversion to society; confusion of the mind; loss of memory; nightly emissions; colocles; slight discharges upon the least excitement; trembling; palpitation of the heart; irregular appetite; variable temper, etc.

YOUNG MAN, if you experience any of the various symptoms enumerated above, pause to consider. The present is the golden moment in which you may secure health and happiness. You may feel strong now, but if you have ever possessed the vice of self-abuse even in the most remote manner, you have the seeds of weakness in your system, and their undermining influence will, sooner or later, dash the fair edifice of your strength to the ground, leaving you a helpless, abject being. It is not a disease that declares itself at once. Therein lies its greatest danger; for while the patient is being treated for some affection of the Heart, Lungs, Brain, or Digestive functions, he sinks into a general debility that soon adds him to the list of the victims of the terrible disorder, Seminal Weakness.

See in the bent form and languishing step, the poor victim of the fascinating vice! Mark the course of the destructive complaint in the hollow cheek and dull eye!

Dimness is one of the premonitory symptoms. At first it is easily shaken off, but it grows eventually into a great disfigurement to pursue his regular business. The mind becomes apprehensive, and restless nights succeed days of depression.

It is the nature of the complaint to assume sudden changes that leave the poor victim but little hope of recovery. In a single moment it may wither your fond hopes and blast your honest aspirations.

Marriage is sought by a natural impulse as a hope of relief. This is an error of the first magnitude, for the system, unprepared for the exigencies of the occasion, suddenly fails, and he finds himself in a deplorable condition, from which there is but the slightest hope of recovery. Or if the marriage should result in offspring, they are puny, distorted, decrepid, and degenerate. This is applicable to both sexes, whether married or single, and to all times of life.

Do not delay if you feel any of the symptoms of the terrible complaint, or if your acts have been such as to lead to them, but by instant application secure to yourself the only hope of health and happiness. The Doctor uses no mercury or other deleterious drugs—cures, when taken in time, always guaranteed, and full and proper vigor restored.

The afflicted are assured of every confidence.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH VENEREAL.

During the seventeen years since the establishment of the Institute, the number of cases of Venereal that have been treated, show a record unsurpassed by any hospital in the world, and the success that has invariably marked the course of treatment,

Without Mercury or other Deleterious Drugs,

Shows conclusively the use of them to be not only uncalled for, but actually dangerous, for it is a thoroughly established medical principle that those poisonous drugs, by entering the blood, ruin the constitution and destroy life.

The Doctor effects a cure in recent cases, in a few days, and finds no difficulty in curing those of long duration, without submitting the patient to such treatment as will draw upon him the slightest suspicion, or oblige him to neglect his business, whether in-doors or without. The diet need not be changed. Cures always guaranteed, or no pay required.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

When a female is in trouble or afflicted with disease, and requires medical or surgical assistance, the inquiry should be, "Where is there a physician competent to administer relief, and whose respectable standing in society will recommend him to the confidence of the community?" The Doctor, understanding how imperatively necessary these requirements are, feels called upon to intercede, and by calling the attention of the afflicted to the fact that he has been a Professor of Obstetrics and Female Diseases for twenty years, and is fully qualified to administer in all cases, both medically and surgically, not in a superficial manner, but in as thorough a manner as years of study and practice—both in hospitals and private families—can make, to save them from the hands of the unqualified, unscrupulous or designing. Therefore, females can rely upon him as upon a father. All affliction can find in him one who can feel and sympathize with and befriend them in trouble—one in whose secrecy the utmost confidence can be placed—consultation by letter or otherwise, free. Cures guaranteed in all weakness and trouble incidental to the sex. Private apartments are provided, when desired, where can be had all the advantages of unremitted attention of the Doctor, and the most skillful and and faithful nurses.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Persons, either male or female, residing in the interior, are often deterred from consulting the Doctor because they cannot spare the time, nor incur the expense of a visit to the city. To such he would say that a plain statement of the symptoms and information bearing upon the complaint, will enable him to prescribe for them so that they can be cured at home. None need have any false delicacy about writing, no matter what the nature of their complaint, as the communication will be seen by no one except the Doctor, and will be treated with the utmost confidence, and either returned or destroyed.

Consultation Free.

BENJ. F. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
(Box 735) No. 536 Washington Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Persons who contemplate visiting the East coast, will please cut out the following and use it as a guide:

DR. J. C. YOUNG,
Medical and Surgical Institute,
No. 536 Washington Street,
Jan13d1ydp San Francisco, Cal.

## Auction and Commission.

### FALK & KRAEMER,

AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner Front and Washington Sts.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

REGULAR SALE DAYS,

Tuesdays & Fridays,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

nov84tf

REGULAR SALE,

At Sales-Room

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14TH, 1868.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

FURNIT

...nd Commission.
RICHARDSON,
TIONEER
Front and Oak Streets.
CTION SALES
TE, GROCERIES, GENERAL
NDISE AND HORSES.
Wednesday and Saturday.
A. B. RICHARDSON, A...
Private Sale.
FINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON;
UARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL;
ES, FILES, RASPS, &c.
Y-PANS, SHEET IRON, R. C. IRON.
...ESO;
...tment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS.
A. B. RICHARDSON.
...AND POSITIVE SALE
...OF
...HES, FURNITURE,
...l Merchandise, &c.
...Y, JANUARY 18TH, 1867,
...at 10 o'clock A.M.,
...SALE!
...CHOICE TEAS;
...do BLACK TEA;
...YOUNG HYSON TEA;
...ALSO,
...CAROLINA RICE;
...ALSO,
...CALIFORNIA BROOMS;
...do CEDAR PAILS;
...Delivery and Kitch...
...RICHARDSON, Auc...
...IMPORTATION SALE
...Real Estate.
...AT THE COURT-HOUSE DOOR ON
...at 12 o'clock M.,
...Property.
...ANDEMAKER
...SHOES!
...Children's Wear,
...FORNIA BOOT STORE,
...2 Front Street,
...AN Block.
...ICAN and CHINA SHIP CO
...POSITROM
...VIA NICARAGUA.
...LOW RATES!
...TAYLOR,
...Street, Near Front.
...ORK,
...LIVERPOOL
...VIA PANAMA,
...Agent,
...Office and Battery St., ...
...San Fr...
...00 PAIRS
...ANDEMAKER
...S for SHOES!
...Children's Wear,
...FORNIA BOOT STORE,
...2 Front Street,
...AN Block.
...ICAN and CHINA SHIP CO
...POSITROM
...VIA NICARAGUA.
...LOW RATES!
...TAYLOR,
...Street, Near Front.
...ORK,
...LIVERPOOL
...VIA PANAMA,
...Agent,
...Office and Battery St., ...
...San Fr...


# The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1868.


## CITY.

**Money Market.**

Legal Tender rates.....12[illegible]
New York Gold Quotations.....137[illegible]

SCHOOL.—At the last session of the Common Council several important ordinances were passed and on Friday were approved by the Mayor, of which the following is a brief synopsis: [illegible] of material provisions: Ordinance No. 460—providing for the sale, by the committee on Fire and Water, of the hand engines of No. 2 and No. 4 Engine Companies, the proceeds to be added to the Fire Department Fund. Ordinance No. 461 provides for the purchase by the city of the steam fire engine now in use by Multnomah Engine Co. No. 2, at an expense not to exceed $4,000. Ordinance No. 462—appropriates out of the General Fund for 1868 [illegible]cies for 1867 as follows: The sum of forty-five 70-100 dollars to pay expenses of litigation; the sum of ten 84-100 dollars to make up a deficiency in the appropriation for lamp-posts; the sum of two hundred and [illegible] to make up deficiency in payments of City Assessor; the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven 71-100 dollars to make up the deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the City Surveyor and assistants; the sum of [illegible] dollars to make up the deficiency in the appropriation for board of prisoners. Ordinance No. 463—appropriates the following general appropriations for the expenses of the city government for the year 1868: For the salary of Auditor and Clerk, fifteen hundred dollars; for salary of City Treasurer, one thousand dollars; for salary of City Attorney, one thousand dollars; for salary of the City Commissioner, nine hundred dollars; for the pay of [illegible] dollars; for [illegible] for carpenter work, making [illegible] and specifications for [illegible] improvements, [illegible] dollars may be [illegible], and the incidental expenses connected therewith, twenty-two hundred dollars; for the pay of [illegible] for issuing licenses, [illegible] dollars; for the pay of [illegible] for making out delinquent tax roll, five hundred dollars; for fees of Marshal for services under city ordinances, [illegible] dollars; for [illegible] not otherwise provided for herein, two hundred and fifty dollars; for salary of City Marshal, fifteen hundred dollars; for pay of Deputy Marshals, twenty-four hundred dollars; for board of prisoners in City Jail, and expenses connected with the same, five hundred dollars; for furnishing the street lamps with gas or other illuminating [illegible] [illegible] hundred dollars; for [illegible] cleaning the same, [illegible] dollars; for the supply of water to cisterns, [illegible] hundred dollars; for [illegible] hundred dollars; for expenses of Council Room, including coal, fuel, lights, carpets and [illegible] expenses, fourteen hundred dollars; for [illegible] hundred dollars; for repairs to cisterns and return tops, four hundred dollars; for the erection of fire [illegible] [illegible] dollars; for repairs to streets [illegible] dollars; for [illegible] dollars; for improvements to lamp posts and lamps, five hundred dollars; for [illegible] dollars; for the erection of iron lamp posts and lamps, [illegible] dollars; for [illegible] dollars; for [illegible] dollars; for

## Who'll Love Me when my Hair is Gray?

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES

Oh let me smooth this silken shred,
And listen what my heart may say,
The only one, this silvery thread,
Of locks curls hurrying to grow gray;
Alas, with eyes of wistful ruth,
I meet the all-same coming lay,
The grace and glory of my youth,
Who'll love me when my hair is gray?

Who'll love me when my hair is gray?
Who'll call me "sweet" when I am old?
Will sunny children round me play,
With chubby cheek and curls of gold?
Oh, may I then renew my spring,
In maiden grace in manly form,
While to my cold lips come and cling
Sweet childish kisses, wild and warm?
May know the while my pulse grows less,
In bounteous life its bounding on
In younger re ns, to love and bless,
And make life fair when I am gone?

Or left the remnant of my race,
Shall I behold my sinking sun,
And gazing toward the unknown lands,
Thank God my day is almost done?
The while I pray with lifted hands,
And count between my failing breath
The friends that I have lost in life,
The friends that I have lost in death.
And counting, sigh in soul to sail
Alas, so soon the misty coast,
Where I may find the love I've missed,
The joy I would have treasured most

Who'll love me when my hair is gray?
Ah, well I know that there is one,
Whose eyes will see me fair and gray
When faint and slow my life sands run,
He'll see around my faded brows,
From whence the flowers are flung,
The halo of old hearty youth,
And love as if I still were young.

## Trichina in St. Louis Intensifying Scientific Investigation.

(From the Missouri Republican, Nov. 17.)

On Saturday evening a meeting of the Medical Society was held in an apartment of the Mercantile Library building. After some routine business had been transacted, a very interesting and somewhat startling subject was introduced. It appears that during the past week two deaths occurred at the City Hospital, which have now been discovered to have resulted from the horrible disease produced by the *trichina spiralis*, which creates so much excitement in Germany some time ago, and subsequently in Iowa and other sections of this country. The trichina, as is well known, are taken into the system by eating raw or half cooked pork. The following is the substance of the statement made by Dr. Jones, a member of the Medical Society:—While present at a post mortem examination of a case at the City Hospital, which had been reported as one of typhoid fever, which had terminated fatally, he was surprised to find that two cases of trichinosis had died of typhoid (in the instance subject there were lung complications) and had died of this disease. The appearance of the trichina in the muscles, but was thought at the time they were not, and partly because of the slight attention given to the subject by some practitioners. He would give a brief account of the cases. The first trichina, a boy, had been under the care of a practitioner present, who had diagnosed the case as typhoid fever, but was surprised at the sudden change for the worse, which soon proved fatal. This afforded a brief examination of the body, which revealed the presence of trichinæ in the muscles, pain in, and stiffness of the limbs, which were affected. This statement took place while many of the practitioners